

THE NEW YORK OPERATIC STRIKE.

The Chorus Singers in Revolt—Scenes at their Favorite Restaurant—A Habi of Many Forked Tongues—Cavatina, Secunda, Arioso, and Rondos.

The chorus at the Academy of Music are on a strike. Yes, for forty-eight hours they have struck, and to-day they say they are determined to continue striking until the last armed Marsezke expires, not for their aims and their lives, but for bread and cheese. As the case at present stands the prospect for future opera looks rather gloomy, unless Manager Max and recalcitrant chorus singers come to a pacific arrangement. The chorus singers, to the number of fifty have been employed since the beginning of the opera season at the rate of twenty dollars a week for five performances, including attendance at mid-day rehearsals, for which it has not been paid. Each singer is supposed to be part of the performance. The details of the strike were given in yesterday morning's World exclusively. It is not necessary to refer to a few minutes before the time assigned on the bills for the performance of the opera. As the curtain was about to begin, the chorus singers assembled in solemn conclave behind the mystic curtain of the Academy and there and there resolved, with many high aspirations, that they would not join in the glad songs assigned them, unless that impresario Max in vulgar terms came down and paid to the tune of fifty dollars per human being of the chorus, male and female. And with many high oaths and with solemn purpose they swore to do this, or to die. The Marsezke gave in and when part of the audience in the mean while waiting patiently in the auditorium, for some signs of life from the dumb orchestra, the conductor, M. J. Marsezke, fearing that he gave way to the demand of the chorus singers for services performed at rehearsal he would then have to comply with the prospective demand of the chorus, who were waiting in the least, to strike like the chorus singers, for the green grass of their throats. He then made a compromise with the demand most vigorously, but offered as a soothing compromise, to each and every chorus singer, the sum of five dollars in the current roundabout of the season, for the labor at rehearsal performed by them. Then did the chorus singers threaten the lives of any chorists who, untrue to their solemn league and covenant, would dare to accept the five dollars from Marsezke. The audience were turned away, their money being refunded, and "Home!" cried the chorus, and the curtain fell on Miss Hauck, the "Juliet" of the evening. Last night the opera of the Favorita was announced to be sung, but the chorus, in the language of the celebrated P. M. Marsezke, to time, The Three Men of Grull, at the Bowery Theatre, could not be more immovable than they were. Near the theatre for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings had been disposed of, and as the money had to be refunded, and as once a net loss of six thousand dollars to Mr. Marsezke, he was obliged to undergo great difficulties in producing the new opera, with costly scenery and appointments, besides the fact that the chorus singers received additionally for tickets and reserved seats. And thus stands the case at present: No Chorus, no Opera.

Last evening our reporter visited a saloon where these chorus singers do most congregate—a wine shop and restaurant in the Third avenue, near the corner of the Broadway. It is kept by an Italian, and with the warm, passionate love of dirt and grease common to some persons who hail from that land of song and macaroni, the atmosphere was thick with clouds of confusion and oleaginous disorder. There were portraits of the various operatic celebrities hanging on the wall, Alcega, Grisi, Mionetti, Carvallo, Roger, the great tenor, Rubini, Kati Formis, Jenny Lind, Mazzolini, Piccolomini, and many more birds of song. A few tables, with dirty table cloths, were scattered about, and the chorus singers sat, some eating and drinking, some partaking of the festive but not intoxicating Lachrymose and Vio Vermouth playing cards and dominoes, with guttural exclamations in a foreign tongue, and several others were engaged in their listless conversation with snatches of operatic melodies. The keeper of the wine shop dispensed now and then to his customers the order of a glass of wine and drinkables with a dollar and a half, and a sickening soupy smell came from the kitchen. Four men sat around a deal table, on which was piled a row of dominoes, and they were playing a smoking tureen of soup, in which substance floated square cut potatoes of coarse bread. The table was surrounded by the men from the sunny town of Naples, with fine mustaches, black eyes, tawny skin, and seedy clothes, well dressed according to the Italian standard. The table was headed by a man with his forehead extending from the eyebrows to the rear portion of his skull, between the ears, and his hair was a German, a French, or an Italian, or a mixture of all three. These four men comprised the Party of Action of the chorus singers, and after a profound emotion, and after a few moments of contemplating it, it put it to his mouth, and the bread disappears and commenced the song of "Gianico" in tone, in which the Party of Action joined as they came to the chorus.

Reformed Rough (with wine-glass uplifted): "Never mind Marsezke, let a knife bite. Come on into the kitchen, for me a wench with grapes and vine leaves!"

Ordered with jugs and goblets, I shall ascend to the roof of Helicon. Long live Bacchus, the King of gods! Hymns and incense to him. Let him who is the lord of ale and grapes and of the fire and havoc of the warlike God. I fight but amongst the beauties, and surrounded by soldiers.

I choose to fall drunk, but not dead. When I look to the right, my hand, I cannot envy the scepter of a king. Some think that bread is holy. The third for wine is gold to me. Party of Action. (Chorus) Oh nevar mind, Marsezke, we'll sing their listless. Double table, Jordan was ze Hard road to iraw-a-ah. All. (Chorus) Bacchus are our gods. We gather the bloom of life. Hymns and perfumes to Venus and Bacchus! Long live the Fairies! I tell ye, boys," said the reformed rough, "we'll understand this theory of a dollars a week. If the American people will sooner than accede to Marsezke, they'll sooner than accede to Marsezke. — N. Y. World yesterday.

—The Hon. Joshua Hill, the great Union leader of Georgia during the war, was very favorably considered at one time within a fortnight for Solicitor of Internal Revenue; but as it is desirable to give the place to some one who can hold it permanently, his name was dropped when it was learned that he will be strongly pressed for United States Senator from his State when reconstruction is accomplished.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor's Speech.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled yesterday. The Emperor Napoleon III. made the following speech: The necessity of restoring the discussion of important laws has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual. Recent events have furthered me to the wish of a vigorous and active government, and your assistance. Since you separated various difficulties have arisen to affect the public mind of Europe, and restrict the movements of industry and commerce in all quarters. Notwithstanding the declarations of my government, which has never varied from a pacific attitude, the belief has been spread that a modification in the internal system of Germany must become a means of conflict. This uncertainty could not exist longer. It is necessary to accept frankly the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interests, or our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transactions effected by the wish of the population. The disgust that has been displayed in difficult explanation at a period in which France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation and peace, and the Emperor's Expositio, which nearly all the sovereigns of Europe have attended, where the representatives of the laboring classes of all countries have drawn closer the ties of fraternity between the nations.

It has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age, for, after having majestically exhibited the exhibition, it has destroyed a host of prejudices and errors, the shackles of labor and intelligence, and the barriers between the different peoples, as well as the different classes of the same people. These are what the Exhibition has cast behind it; but these incontestable pledges of concord do not allow us to forget the difficulties which are still before us. France. It is the imperative duty of every government to follow progress, independently of circumstances, in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for this reason that the Emperor's military organization, as our weapons are the army and navy.

The project of law presented to the Legislative body divided equally between the citizens the charges of recruitment. This system had appeared so absolute that measures have been adopted to diminish its bearing. Since then I have been endeavoring to bring to the important question to your further consideration. In fact this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches great and contradictory interests, which are only simple modifications of the laws of 1831, but which achieve the object I have always had in view—the improvement of the army during peace, and its increase during war.

You will examine this as well as the organization of the National Guard Mobile, under the impression of that patriotic idea which is the strongest we have. It is certain will be the assurance of peace. The efforts of us all to preserve peace, seemed, for a moment, in the Convention of September, not having been carried out, I have been compelled to send again to the Convention the power of the Holy See from Republican invaders.

Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the Republic, and the Emperor, for a moment surprised, has not been long in understanding the dangers these revolutionary manifestations caused to monarchical principles, and the European order and peace. These elections of Italy to the States of the Church, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled. For us the Convention of September, 1845, exists, so long as it is not renewed. The Emperor's Expositio, which interests the whole of Europe. We have proposed to the powers to settle these relations at a conference. These elections have been carried out. Attention has been turned to the Eastern question, from which the conciliatory spirit of the powers removes the irritating differences of opinion that existed between the powers of the East. I am happy to announce that they have agreed on two principal points, the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in that Empire.

Since the last session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the members of the Council of Ministers. This election has been carried out with calmness and independence, which everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the population. The journey I have made with the Emperor to the east and north of France has afforded the opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to recognize the new feeling which has been created in the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain towards my dynasty. For this I am necessarily to anticipate their wishes. The completion of the railway of Crete, and the opportunity for the agricultural classes of whom you are the enlightened representatives. This is an act of justice and of gratitude, and it is an inquiry on a large scale is preparing. Its solution will be cared for by you in concert with my government. I assure the friends of the great measure, though the situation is undoubtedly not free from embarrassments. Industrial and commercial activity has slackened. This is a general ailment in Europe, and it is in great part due to apprehensions which the good understanding prevailing between the powers, will cause to disappear.

The harvest is not good; dearth is inevitable, and free trade can alone secure supplies and lower prices. But if these causes prevent the revenue completely balancing the estimates of the Budget, the provisions of law, which I took the initiative in January last. The time that has elapsed has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of these reforms. Doubtless the introduction of new liberties excites the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses; but to render them powerless, I count at the same time upon the common sense of the country, on the progress of morality, and on the sense of responsibility which, in the energy and authority of the ruling powers.

If with me you become convinced that this path is that of real progress and civilization, let us advance in that of agreement of views and sentiments, which is a precious guarantee of public welfare. You will trust, vote laws which will be submitted to you which will contribute to the greatness, wealth and happiness of the country. You will own to me that you may be assured, I will uphold firmly the power conferred on me, for no obstacle nor unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

The Defenses of Rome. — Experienced engineers have laid out, and the Pontifical troops are actively engaged in building substantial works of defense at all the approaches to Rome, and these fortifications are rapidly approaching completion. The Coming Conference.—The United States invited to participate. The American Minister, General Dix, has proposed to the Emperor, that the United States be represented in the coming General Conference, and that the Emperor approve their admission to the Congress, as one of the great Powers.

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Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of 1869 three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable BUCKWHEAT WOOD, 1 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver 10-00 cords from this office at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

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